THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1796. [Vol. V.--No. 582.

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

On the third of January,

That valuable Brick House

and Lot, situate on Prince Street, near the Warehouses of Shreve and Lawrason, and now occupied by Thomas Steele, 17½ feet front, 44 feet 4 inches deep. The above property will be sold in fee simple, clear of all encumbrances. Terms of sale ½ cash, ¼ in 9 months, and the remaining ¼ in 18 months. Approved negotiable notes, or a mortgage on the property, will be required.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

December 10.

ALL persons having accounts against me, for dealings on account of the President of the United States, or otherwise, are requested to bring them in for payment, by the first of January next. And all those who are any ways indebted, are requested to make payment.

Wm. PEARCE.

Mount Vernon,
December 24.

Hollands Gin,

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber,

14 pipes choice old Hollands GIN, of a most excellent quality.

J. G. LADD.

December 24.

THE subscribers being a committee appointed to contract with a Superintendent and four Watchmen, for the ensuing year, will receive proposals for that purpose at any time previous to the second day of January next.

JONAH THOMPSON,
FRANCIS PEYTON,
ABRAHAM FAW,
DENNIS RAMSAY,
SAMUEL CRAIG.

December 27.

UNION TAVERN.

UNION STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

Samuel Hilton,

FROM the Federal City, respectfully informs his friends, and those who were frequenters of the above Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. Gadsby, of his having this day opened it, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Alexandria, and travellers in general, where every exertion will be used, and attention paid, to merit a share of their favours.

Gentlemen boarded by the month or year. Rich Soups every day from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Dinners for private parties dressed at the shortest notice.

Good stabling for Horses.

☞ Wanted, an experienced Cook, to whom generous wages will be given.

December 27.

I HAVE in my possession a red and white stray COW.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

December 27.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.——For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Bank of Alexandria,

December 14, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

TO THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS your annual election is at hand, I take this opportunity to return you my grateful acknowledgments for the favor you have done me by electing me one of the Directors of your Bank for several years past. Having formed a resolution to retire from that honorable station, it seems proper for me to declare it in this public manner, that no votes may be thrown away on me. My resignation would have taken place some time ago, but it appeared to be my duty to continue till the *Stock-holders* should have an opportunity to fill the vacancy.

With sentiments of esteem and respect,
I am your obliged friend,
Wm. HARTSHORNE.

December 15. 3w

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Henry from London, the ships Two Sisters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE,

Also, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheese, Allum, Madder, and Copperas, Seine and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well assorted, which they offer for sale at their Warehouse on Swift's alley, opposite Patton and Butler's Store. October 7.

Bennett and Watts,

Have received by the Brig Liberty, from Philadelphia, the following GOODS, which they offer for sale on moderate terms;

Brass and Brass Headed

And Irons, brass and polished steel Fenders, hand bellows, tongs and shovels, Crowley steel in faggots, German do. anvils, and vices, of all sizes, post coffee mills, copper teakettles, joiners plains, Scotch braces and bitts, saws of all kinds, best claw hammers and augers, best FF English glazed gun powder a box of very neat gentlemens', ladies', and childrens' hats, made in the English fashion, mens' English shoes, patent fleecy hosiery, a variety of oil cloths best 10-4 Flanders bed bunts, seine twine of the 1st quality, folio and quarto post paper, foolscap and common do. sal leather, nails, brads, spikes & sprigs, Ticklenburgs, Hessian and British osnaburgs, wool and cotton cards in boxes, tambouring silk and cotton of all colours, tea trays, waiters, &c. &c.

December 10.

I WILL take one or two young genteel men of good disposition, and respectable connexions, as students of medicine.

JAMES CRAIK.

December 22. 3w1w

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The militia bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The first section provides for a division of the militia into two classes, the first to comprise those between 20 and 25 years of age, the other those between 25 and 40. The first class to devote a considerable portion of time in military duties, the other to be considered as a corps de reserve. The principle of this section was objected to, on account chiefly of the great expense of time and money which the execution of the plan would require, and it was moved to strike it out. A motion, however was made for the rising of the committee, which obtained, and the committee had leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, a committee was appointed to enquire and report, by bill or otherwise, what alterations appeared necessary in the penal code of the United States.

Mr. Harper moved, that the committee of the whole should be discharged from further considering the militia bill, with a view that it should be re-committed to a select committee. The motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Heath, resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration ought to be made in the existing laws, to enforce the payment of monies due the United States, by the different officers of the revenue. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

A letter was received from the secretary of state, inclosing the annual report of the directors of the mint. This report was very long, and proposed means of rendering the establishment less expensive, and more productive, one of the principal of which was that the depositors of bullion should not have the same advantages as heretofore, but be charged with deficiencies on account of the inferior quality of their bullion, and other expences attending the coining of it. As a necessity for this regulation, the director mentions an instance, in which out of 96,000 ounces of silver deposited, nearly 24,000 ounces were alloy, the coining of the whole cost government 500l. and yet the depositor received the difference in coin without charge!— This report was referred to a select committee of three members, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day being called for on the militia bill, when

Mr. Williams rose and spoke at a considerable length against the present system, and also against the bill before them, and was decidedly in favour of striking out the first section. His observations, in which he recommends a new military system, will be given in our next.

The question was put for striking out the first clause, and carried, there being 49 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill be committed to a select committee.

Sixteen, nine, and five members were mentioned for a committee. The sense of the house was first taken upon the greatest number and lost by a majority of one; it was then taken on nine and carried.

Mr. Coit wished to call the attention of the house to a subject which he thought of some importance; it was the balances due from several states of the union to the United States. Three years, he said, had elapsed since a report was made on that subject. He did not know what order was proper to be taken with that business. Something however ought to be done. He thought the first step should be to ask the debtor states for payment. He wished therefore to submit to the house the following resolution, which he wished to lie on the table till to-morrow.

"Resolved that the committee of ways and means be directed to report whether any, and if any what measures should be taken relative to the balances which by report of the committee appointed to settle the accounts, were found due from different states in the union."

Mr. Livingston said two clauses had been omitted by some inadvertency in the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen. They were the clauses respecting certificates on which the two houses had differed in opinion. As the clauses were essential, the President had supplied them. With a view of removing this difficulty, and with a view of bringing the subject again before the house, he moved a resolution to the following effect.

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the alterations of the act for relief and protection of American seamen, and to report what amendments are necessary to be made thereto."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Patton moved that the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures made last session, respecting the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes from different states, contrary to the laws of the said states, should be committed to a committee of the whole house. Agreed, and made the order for Monday.

Mr. Coit moved the House to take up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the balances due from individual states to the United States. He observed that these balances amounted at the time of settlement, to three and a half millions, and that with the interest paid upon them, they were now four and a half, and it was therefore desirable that something should be done in the business.

Mr. Williams said it was to be lamented that they could not come at the principle upon which the commissioners had settled these balances. He thought if this matter was duly examined that those states which were made creditor states would not be found to be so. He thought the business of importance, and such as might not be hurried through the house. He did not expect the resolution would have been called up to day, and therefore wished a few days might be allowed before it was decided upon.

Mr. W. Smith did not think farther time was necessary for determining upon the resolution, as it went no farther than to direct an enquiry on the subject. If this enquiry was not gone into soon, they should be able to do nothing this session, as it must terminate on the 3d of March. He hoped therefore, the subject would not be deferred.

Mr. W. Logan said this resolution ought not to go to a select committee, but be referred to a committee of the whole. He wished to know what enquiry could be made? The principles on which the accounts had been settled, were objected to. Were a select committee to determine the justness of this? He wished not this. He never should be in favour of referring any subject to a select committee, in order to have an opinion expressed. Such reference were only a loss of time; he was for referring the matter at once to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Coit said he had hoped his resolution was so framed as that no objection could have been made to it. Every one acknowledged something was necessary to be done. The most natural way, in his opinion, would be to make an application (which had not yet been done) to the debtor states for payment: but, since they had a committee specially appointed to adjust all money matters, notwithstanding what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lyman) to the contrary, he thought it best to direct the enquiry to be made by them.

Mr. Baldwin thought the resolution a very proper one for bringing the business before the house. Some objections, he observed, had been made to the principle. He believed the principle upon which the accounts had been adjusted was such as had been generally approved of; and he thought, if the subject was gone into, there would be no difficulty in settling the business.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved the order of the day on the petitions of certain refugees from Nova Scotia and Canada. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the subject; and a number of papers having been read relative thereto, together with the last report of a select committee, which was against the petitioners.

Mr. Grenup hoped the report would be agreed to. He was upon the committee who made it. He said, in their examination, they could find no resolution under the old government to allow these refugees the bounty of lands prayed for, and therefore he thonght they ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Liviugston spoke in favor of the allowance, and called for the reading of a former report in their favor, which he hoped would be agreed to.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, upon enquiry of the clerk, he found none of the reports on this subject had been printed. He himself stood in the predicament of many others who were unacquainted with the business. As it was a business of complexity, he should therefore move that the committee rise, in order to have the papers printed.

The committee rose accordingly, and the papers were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house he had approved and signed an act for the better promulgating the laws of the Union.

Mr. Madison, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commissioners of the Federal City, and that part of the President's speech relative to a national university, reported a resolution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday.

"Resolved, that it is at present expedient that authority should be given to enroll proper persons to receive, in trust, pecuniary donations, in aid of the donations already given towards the establishment of an University within the district of Columbia."

Wanted to Hire,

IN a Family, a woman who can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty—She must be acquainted with every kind of house work,—Generous wages will be given —Apply to the Printer.

December 24.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, AND OF THE COUNTRY ADJACENT.

IN consequence of an application from the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Savannah, to the Corporation of the Town of Alexandria, for relief in their present truly deplorable situation, the Council of the town convened in consequence thereof, and conceiving the unhappy sufferers entitled, from their situation, to every assistance which can be afforded them—to effectuate this object, came to the following resolution:

IN COUNCIL.

December 20th, 1796.

AN application having been made from the Council of Savannah, where a number of citizens have been lately reduced to poverty by Fire, for some pecuniary assistance, Dennis Ramsay, William Patton, Abraham Faw, Robert Mease, Thomas Porter, James Kennedy, and Joseph Riddle are requested to prepare an address, and solicit the aid of the citizens of Alexandria, and other charitable disposed citizens; and pay any money they may be able to collect for the above purpose, to the Mayor of this town, to be by him forwarded to the Mayor of Savannah.

UPON this occasion they flatter themselves, that the citizens of Alexandria, and others, will not turn a deaf ear to the cries of their distressed fellow-citizens; or view their sufferings with apathy. The extent of the present calamity has never been equaled at any former period in America. When we reflect that in one night more than three hundred families, possessing the comforts and conveniencies of life, have been reduced to the utmost distress and want. Deprived of a roof to shelter themselves and helpless families from the inclemency of the weather, and in many cases of the means of existence, the humane mind must assent to the justice of their claim upon us for relief. The exertions of this town on a late similar occasion, in behalf of foreigners no ways connected with us, induces a well-grounded belief, that they will not withhold their assistance when their friends and fellow-citizens are the applicants.

The conduct of other towns throughout the Union, in the present instance, affords a laudable example to us; and, no doubt, will be an additional inducement to co-operate with them in the cause of humanity.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH HIS ANSWER.

The Gentlemen appointed by the Militia of Frederick county at their several Regimental Musters, and by a Meeting of the Citizens of said county, held at the Court House on the 2d day of the November Court, to Address the President of the United States upon his determination to retire from office the 4th of March, prepared and presented the following:

Winchester Nov. 12 1796.

SIR,

In obedience to the requests of our fellow-citizens of Frederick county, contained in the inclosed Resolutions*, we beg leave to approach you with the sincerest affections, and for them and ourselves to express the extreme regret we feel at the prospect of your retiring from that important office which you have hitherto filled so much in to interest of our common country.

Indeed, Sir, it is impossible to review the great length of time which you have devoted to the public service—the very critical situations in which you have so often been placed—the wisdom and firmness which you have always displayed—the high and important offices you have filled—and the still more important services, which, in the discharge of those offices, you have rendered to your fellow citizens, without being impressed with the most grateful and affectionate regard for your person, and without experiencing the deepest concern, that your country can no longer avail herself of those talents and virtues which have been so often, and so eminently, serviceable to her.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept of our most earnest and devout wishes for your future peace and happiness—may you experience in that retirement which is your choice, every personal and domestic felicity which human nature is capable of enjoying—May you live long to see that country, which we believe you so ardently love, happy in the complete fruition of liberty and tranquility; and may you finally be put into possession of that reward, which is prepared by the Author of all Good, for those who devote their lives to the happiness of their fellow men. We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the greatest esteem and regard,

Sir, your most obedient servants,

JOHN SMITH,
WILLIAM M'GUIRE,
CHA'S. M. THRUSTON,
ROBERT WHITE, Jun.
HUGH HOLMES.

* *The several Resolutions under which they were respectively appointed.*

To which the President returned the following Answer.

To John Smith, William M'Guire, Charles M. Thruston. Robert White, Jun. and Hugh Holmes, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,

The approbation of my public conduct, which you have been so good as to express in behalf of the people of your county, has not failed to excite the most agreeable sensations; and you have made it the dearer, by the terms of personal affection with which it is accompanied.

At all times it has been my endeavor to discern, and promote the welfare of our country to the utmost of my abilities; and if in critical situations events have been finally propitious, the success is to be attributed to the unceasing support of my fellow-citizens, who have known how to maintain a government made by, and for themselves.

In the retirement so much desired, when I shall once more return to the occupations of private life, it will be a never failing source of my happiness to recollect the various instances in which my honest exertions to discharge the duties of public office have been more than rewarded by the benevolence of my fellow-citizens.

To you, Gentlemen, and the people of Frederick county, I most gratefully acknowledge this evidence of attachment:—and long, under the blessing of a divine providence, may we all live to see our common country which we equally love, happy in the enjoyment of its present tranquility, liberty, and independence.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, Nov. 28.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DECEMBER 21, 1796.

On motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. D. Whelen; the following resolutions were adopted and sent to the assembly for concurrence:

Resolved unanimously,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and report to this house, an address to the President of the United States, expressive of our sentiments with regard to his past conduct, and of the sensations of regret with which we contemplate his intended retirement from office.

Whereas the late address of the President of the people of the United States is in the opinion of this legislature, an inestimable legacy, replete with sentiments highly important to the interests of our country, and deserving the most serious atttention of freemen—Therefore,

Resolved, that the said address be printed and published with the laws of the present session.

"Calumny is the tax which great men pay for being eminent."

The Editors of the MIRROR will do an essential service to the community by occasionally copying some of the communications of the Aurora, as it will shew one of the principal causes of the resignation of some of the best and most faithful officers of the Federal Government. It will be well, however, to remark the similitude between the sentiments following, and those in some late *speeches*, as it obviates any suspicion of "The Splinter of Old Lightning Rod" being the *author*, though he is the *sewer* through which the foul ingredients are emitted.

A. B.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It has been a serious misfortune to our country, that the President of the United States has been substituted for a Providence, and that the gifts of Heaven have been ascribed to his agency. The flattery, nay the adoration that has been heaped upon him, has made him forget that he is mortal, and he may have been persuaded to believe, and indeed his actions squint that way, that like Alexander he is an immediate offspring of the Gods.

During the revolution it was necessary to give a consequence to the commander in chief by ascribing to him extraordinary qualifications. The delusion was useful as it inspired confidence, and many a patriot encouraged the belief, whose heart misgave him for the cheat. The commander in chief, therefore, of the American army, by an universal consent, had attributes allowed him, which every one who knew him personally, knew he did not possess. But what then was policy in the end became habit, and as the people were instructed to believe in the pre-eminent talents and virtues of the General, the belief continued when it was no longer necessary or useful. The general availed himself of the artificial character, and acquainted with the maxim of Rochefoucault. that "some men are seen best at a distance." he assumed a statelineſs and distance, which prevented an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his true character. To give himself the air of great disinterestedness, and to make the world believe that he possessed not ambition, he resigned the command of the American army, when he could no longer retain it, and unasked obtruded a set of opinions upon his country, which seemed calculated to produce a state of things in unison with his wishes.

Although in his circular letter he publicly and solemnly declined any further interference in public concerns, it appears obvious, and subsequent events have confirmed it, that there was nothing in the gift of the United States at that time mighty enough for his ambition, and that his endeavours were to

produce such a change in the state of things as should create an office worthy of his towering spirit. In his favourite address to the army he promised much; but when the moment arrived in which he possessed the power and the means to reward his faithful followers, the natural apathy of his character made him forget his promises, and certain political tenets made it improper with him to equalize conditions so unfavourable to his views. The army was forgotten and speculators became the heroes and companions of his fortune.

When the federal government first began its career, it became a part of the system to keep the President from all intercourse with the people. He was to be seen only at a distance; he was to receive no information nor advice but through the organs he had established, and he was not to mix with any but those immediately under the government. GEORGE *the third, it seems, became his example, and like* GEORGE, *he was only to be approached at a levee or seen dragged in a coach and six. The pomp, ostentation, and parade of a British monarch was to be appended to the first magistrate of a free people, and hosannas were to be sung to him as the Providence of our country. This is an epitome of the conduct of* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *and the circumstances attendant on his progress from General to President. If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by* WASHINGTON. *If ever a nation has suffered from the improper influence of a man, the American nation has suffered from the influence of* WASHINGTON. *If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by* WASHINGTON. *Let his conduct then be an example to future ages. Let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol, and that a people may confide in themselves rather than in an individual.—Let the history of the federal government instruct mankind, that the masque of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of a people.*

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,
A large and general assortment of

MUSLINS,

Consisting of
Plain, sprigg'd checkered, flowered, stripe, &c. &c. Muslin handkerchiefs, aprons, muslinet, Marseilles quilting, dimities, &c. and ladies' and mens' fine hats.

MARSTELLER & SONS.
Dec. 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having open accounts upon the subscriber's Books, are requested to come forward and discharge, or give bonds for the same before the first day of February next, otherwise suits will be commenced after that time, against those who fail to comply. Mr. Wm. M'Mechen, my partner, is authorised to act for me in my absence.

GEORGE HUNTER.

George Hunter and Co.

Are well supplied with all kind of

GOODS,

To suit the present season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices to punctual customers, Dec. 29.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a likely young negro woman named ESTHER, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclining to fatness. Had on when she went off a grey cloth jacket and brown petticoat. It is presumed however that her dress has been since changed, as she has taken away with her valuable clothes to a considerable amount. The above reward with charges will be paid for securing her in any goal, so that I get her again.

ROB. B. JAMESSON.

N. B. Wanted to purchase or hire, a negro boy of a good character.
December 29.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

Alexandria, December 29.

ELECTION RETURNS
FOR
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

	Adams.	Jeff.	Pinck.	Burr.
N. Hampshire,	6	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	16	0	13	0
Rhode-Island,	4	0	0	0
Connecticut,	9	0	4	0
Vermont,	4	0	4	0
New-York,	12	0	12	0
Pennsylvania,	1	14	2	13
New-Jersey,	7	0	7	0
Delaware,	3	0	3	0
Maryland,	7	4	4	3
Virginia,	1	20	1	1
N. Carolina,	1	11	1	6
S. Carolina,	0	8	8	0
	71	57	59	23

Letters from New-Hampshire of the first authority, received at Philadelphia, inform, that the Electors of that state gave 6 votes for Mr. Adams, and 6 for Mr. Ellsworth.—The account therefore published, of 6 votes having been given for Mr. Pinckney, was consequently erroneous.

Extract of a Letter from a Mercantile House in George-Town, dated December 24.

"An affair has taken place here that has caused much confusion among the tobacco-holders. Two men who were suspected of having stolen tobacco out of the warehouses two nights ago, broke into every warehouse in town, and gathered all the inspector's books and papers, and burnt them every one. They are sent to jail in irons, and will be tried at the next court; but the trouble it will cause is inconceivable."

By Post.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 28.

Yesterday arrived in town, we are happy to say in perfect health, commodore Barney, who left Cape Francois on the 2d instant, in the Medusa, accompanied by another frigate; both which he left at Norfolk, and took passage with Captain Gould up to Annapolis. We learn by him, that the troubles which broke out some time since at the Cape and in the southern department of the island, had subsided, and that order is again established.—The remainder of the political news from the Cape, is rather of a disagreeable nature; namely, that in consequence of the reprisal-orders (if so they may be termed) from the executive directory, eight or ten privateers were fitting out there, to take every American bound to and from an enemy's port, or having British property on board; and that the vessels carried into the Cape have seals put on their hatches and not suffered to depart until decrees of acquittal or condemnation are received from France, during which time their cargoes are spoiled and their bottoms knawed by the worms into honey-combs.—Six or eight British ships of war were cruising off Cape-Francois when commodore Barney left it, but having found means to elude their vigilance, he arrived at Cape Henry on the 19th in safety.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 23.

The select and Common Councils yesterday passed a resolution, ordering the watch to be doubled, and appointing Commissioners to see that their duty is faithfully performed. They have also resolved, that during the winter all the lamps are to be lighted, except during the hours of moonlight.

The act granting Fifteen Thousand dollars for the relief of the Citizens of Savannah, passed the Senate of this Commonwealth this day.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia,) dated Nov. 29, 1796.

"It is at length ascertained, that what is called Jackson's ticket for electors, has prevailed in this state. The President's unseasonable and unwelcome dereliction of office carried with it a train of reflections and consequences which could not fail of exciting universal disquietude; and in fact, apprehensions and alarms in this distracted extremity of the union: in the midst of this ferment, the golden moment of disorganization was seized with wonted avidity, and many thousand printed tickets secretly issuing from the town of Savannah, were, with a celerity suited to such black intrigue, circulated throughout the several counties, at the eve of our general election.

"Jackson, Telfair, Abercrombie, Barnet. Under these were added *their favorite* names for Congress, and such of *their adherents*, as could be obtained within the pale of instructions, for the state legislature. On the back, "this is a true republican or *Jefferson* ticket, all the rest are Adams, or monarchy men." This political hydra was accompanied by a hand bill of enormous size—these were blazoned forth at every election to the extreme perplexity of an astonished and confounded multitude. Thus has the boasted freedom of our elections been again assassinated, and the assassin again flattered with success.

"What are we to expect from such a state of things? General Glascock and Col. Wolton, nevertheless, held a very respectable poll, and no doubt would otherwise have had much the highest number of votes."

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 22.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered, by the citizen patrole of the 6th ward, in Church, near Read street. It appeared, that a fire had been kindled in the *garret* of a new two story house, which would probably have spread desolation had it not been for the vigilance of this watch.

On Monday night a fire was discovered under a boat shop of Mr. Dickenson, in Water street, above Peck slip: evidently intentionally done, as there was a quantity of rosin and other combustibles found on the spot.

WORCESTER, DECEMBER 14.

A writer in a Portsmouth paper states a law case, which may be tho't somewhat interesting, and which is summarily as follows:

The collector of the duties on carriages, in December and January last, commenced actions, for the duty on chaises, without any previous notice, against persons who had not owned any taxable carriages after the law had taken place.—The actions were entered at the district court, last March, and the defendants requested trial; but, there being no jury, it was continued until June. In June the actions were discontinued, and the court put over its determination (costs being taxed for the defendants) until September term; when the defendants again appeared, and waited the decision of the question, "Shall costs of suit be adjudged to the defendants?" On the part of the United States, it was contended; that the federal constitution did not admit the suability of the states; therefore costs could not be allowed against them: the British government did not allow costs in similar cases: and though the laws were silent respecting the causes pending, they had expressly prohibited the allowing of costs in similar cases. On the part of the defendants, it was urged, that justice required, generally, that costs should be allowed, where the prosecutor acknowledged the action groundless: That though the suability of the states was not admitted; yet, when, by their agents, the United States voluntarily meets an individual, the constitution did not, nor could it, with propriety, object to the agent's being on the same footing with the individual, with respect to costs; especially as the money sued for to the prosecutor's use was the property of the United States. That the administration of justice was the sole ground on which the government could rest: That the United States are independent of the European governments and their laws, and the proceedings of their courts ought not to influence our's to the subverting of justice, &c.—The court, it is said, admitted the justice of the claim of the defendants; but decided, that in conformity to the constitution and laws, which are, however, silent upon the subject, costs could not be allowed them.—This looks like an evil, as it must give the collectors of the revenue the power of harrassing individuals, without their obtaining any recompense. No doubt provision will be made, to do justice.

In Chevalier Filangieri's Science of Legislation, *he makes the following remarks on the British Constitution.*

"Philosophers of Europe, venerable Englishmen, be not offended at the fredom with which a man who reveres, who admires you, dares to speak of your government. I only seek your cure, in laying open your wounds.—Reflect with shame that while you have enlightened, instructed and surprized Europe with your inventions, with the perfection of your productions, and your interesting discoveries, you have at the same time so shamefully neglected your legislation. A composition of the most shocking absurdities the barbarism of your ancestors could suggest, of all the feudal system contained most extravagant, and most contrary to that Liberty of which you think yourselves in possession: of so many usages and customs with the origin of which you are unacquainted; of so many new laws contradicting old; of so many decisions of tribunals with the force of law; of so many useful decrees joined with so many pernicious edicts; of so many evils, and so many remedies; of so many guards of independence, and so many succours of despotism.—Offering to the eye of the philosopher an assemblage of confusion from which the defects of your constitution can never be remedied, nor the continuance of your liberty ensured.

Let your abilities then at length be directed to this sublime work. Frame a new system of laws, in which the vices of your constitution may be repaired: all the rights both of the crown and Parliament settled, all ancient usages, incompatible with the present state of affairs, abolished; impress it with that unity, which a legislation framed during so many ages, under so many different circumstances, in so many different periods of your ever changing, ever reforming, but never perfected constitution, cannot possess; availing yourselves of its influence, recal to your country, virtue—without which there can be no liberty; morals—without which there can be no patriotism; education—without which there can be no morals. By rewarding zeal, by punishing fraud and *court intrigue*, by rendering the members of parliament incorruptible from interest as well as principle, substitute a freedom sound and permanent for a precarious and dangerous licentiousness, the fore-runner of anarchy and despotism; seek, in a word, what is not impossible to be obtained, what your enthusiasm for the public good, joined with the solidity to your talents, will even effect with ease—seek, I say, to conciliate in one code, LIBERTY, PEACE, and REASON.

LOST.

ON Friday evening last, between my Store and Farm, by Robert Robinson, my overseer, a large sail cloth bag, in which were inclosed two small bags, containing 18 lb. Brown Sugar, and 12 lb. Coffee.—Also a curb Bridle. Any person delivering the above to the subscriber will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE HUNTER.
December 29. 3

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following Lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There are a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under-ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town let.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the ſouth ſide of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wish to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Eſq. of Winchester; or by letters (poſt paid), to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-ſtreet, in fee ſimple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampſon's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The houſe is a large 2 ſtory frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is alſo a frame ſtable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-ſtreet, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now reſides. This lot is ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

I HAVE ſix good Waggon Horſes, ſome of which are fit for the ſaddle, that I wiſh to ſell, and will take a reaſonable price for them.

JOHN GILL.

December 17.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the ſouth ſide of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will ſell wholeſale and retail) a complete aſſortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general aſſortment of all kinds of Houſe and Ship-Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silverſmiths', Tinners', Blackſmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Alſo, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles ſuitable for country and retail ſtores.

He has alſo on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very ſuperior quality, which he will diſpoſe of by the quantity or quarter caſk.

JOSIAH CORYTON,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

TAKES the earlieſt opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has removed his ſhop from Fairfax Street to Royal Street, two doors north of Prince Street, where he hopes for a continuance of thoſe favours already ſo liberally beſtowed.

Juſt opened, and for Sale, a neat aſſortment of FANCY ARTICLES; ſuch as Ladies' Steel and gilt Watch-Chains, Gentlemen's do. Seals, Keys, Necklaces, Fancy Watch-Strings, Lockets, Pins, &c.

N. B. Gilding, Silvering and Lacquering neatly executed.

☞ The Store, formerly occupied by him is to let.

Alexandria, September 30, 1796.

Fifteen Dollars Reward

STRAYED from Ravenſworth, on Tueſday the 25th of October, a dark coloured BAY HORSE, about 8 years old rough ſhod all round, his ſhoes with ſteel toes, no white ſpots or brand about him, as I recollect, ſway back'd and has been accuſtomed to the waggon, but rides well, whoever will return the ſaid horſe to me in Alexandria, (or in my abſence) to Capt. Jeſſe Taylor, ſhall receive the above reward.

AUG. J. SMITH.

N. B. As he was bred in the upper parts of Carolina, he is probably making that way.

November 1. tf

For Sale,

A Merchant, Grift, and Saw Mill, in the county of Loudoun, about ten miles from Leeſburg, with about 800 acres of land, one half low ground, cleared, and under a good fence. The other half in woods. The Mill houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, 56 feet long, and 40 wide, one pair of large burr ſtone, and a pair of ſhort hilt ſtones, for country work. She is well calculated for merchant work, ſituate on Gooſe creek, on a never failing ſtream, about 30 miles from Alexandria, and the ſame diſtance from the Federal city. There is on the premiſes a good miller's houſe, ſtore houſe, granery, and ſtable. The ſtore houſe is well finiſhed, a large ſtone chimney, with three fire places, with a kitchen and cellar under the houſe, well adapted to the accommodation of a ſmall family, and if not ſold will be rented to any perſon that may apply. There is alſo on the premiſſes another houſe not far from the mill, newly built, with two rooms, a ſtone chimney with two fire places, which will anſwer a family that may work the farm. One third part of the money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two yearly payments, to be ſecured, either by a mortgage on the premiſes, or perſonal ſecurity. Apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

SIMON TRIPLETT.

December 13.

Wanted to Hire,

FIFTEEN or Twenty likely negro fellows, for which a generous price will be given. For terms apply to

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Or in his abſence, to

JAMES M. M'REA.

Fairfax Street, Dec. 15.

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who underſtands his buſineſs. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Clermont, Oct. 15 tf

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

STOLEN out of my paſture, laſt Wedneſday night, a large pair of REDDISH BAY HORSES, at leaſt fifteen hands high, a tolerable match, trot naturally, and will, I believe, be ſix years old next Spring; they have ſwitch tails and hanging manes; their breaſts a little chafed with the harneſs; one of them has one or both his hind feet white, and is a larger animal than the other; they were ſhod all round, and have no brand that I recollect.

I will give the above reward for the horſes and thief, ſo as the Thief may be brought to juſtice and convicted of the crime; or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Horſes alone, if delivered to me at the mouth of Oxon-Creek, oppoſite to Alexandria.

N. LINGAN,

October 31. Prince George's County

JOHN EMERY,

PLUMBER AND SHOT MANUFACTURER,

NOW wiſhes to inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that he hath rented a ſhop at the head of Fairfax Street; where he intends to carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches—ſuch as ſheet lead, either caſt or milled, from four pounds the ſquare foot to fourteen; Wall Pipes, for conveying water from the roof of the houſe, with ornamented heads, which come cheap and are durable; water pipes of any bore for conveying of water any diſtance; lead pumps put down any depth, which will come cheaper than wood conſidering its durability, and is ſweeter and colder, and the ſubſcriber will engage to keep it in repair for one dollars per year. Likewiſe ſash leads for windows, and ſhot of all ſizes from Briſtol B. down to muſtard ſeed. Ship Plumbing, viz. hawſer hole leads and ſcuppers, pumps, &c.

Thoſe gentlemen that wiſh to encourage this uſeful branch in this town may depend that the greateſt punctuality will be paid to their orders. Every part of the buſineſs will be executed with diſpatch, on the ſhorteſt notice, on the moſt reaſonable terms and in the neateſt manner, by their humble ſervant, JOHN EMERY.

Auugſt 11.

For Sale,

ONE ſmall tract of land, containing about 110 acres in Fairfax county on the head of Difficult Run. There is on it a dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe and meat houſe. There is a good apple orchard of choice fruit, likewiſe, peach and cherry trees. Whoever is inclined to purchaſe the ſaid land, may be ſhewn the ſame by applying to Mr. William Young, living at the place, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES WREN.

December 6. 3t1w

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few caſks freſh Malaga Raiſons,
40 barrels prime Boſton Beef,
4 7½ Inch Cables,

For ſale, at his Warehouſe on Prince Street.

November 22.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartſhorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 buſhel ſacks,
6 ſets of elegant China,
200 caſks of beſt New-York Stone Lime,
30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

Alſo on hand,

Beſt Swediſh and country made Bar Iron,
St. Ubes Salt,
James River Coal,
3d and 4d Nails in caſks of 25 and 50 thouſand each,
A few buſhels warranted Clover ſeed,
Cambooſes of a good ſize,
And a quantity of Rugs.

December 13.

LISBON WINE

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks, For Sale by

KEMP HURST and Co.

Nov. 10.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt FIRE on buildings in this ſtate was held laſt Monday, agreeable to the conſtitution, when the tranſactions of laſt year were laid before the meeting, and approved of by the ſame. They proceeded and reſolved, that the

POLICIES

ſhall be immediately delivered to the ſubſcribers againſt the Caſhier General's receipts and that the Caſhier General ſhall demand intereſt on all ſums not paid on before the 15th December (inſt.)—After which that voted for their Officers, when thoſe they had acted laſt year were unanimouſly elected.

The delinquent members are hereby earneſtly requeſted to pay their reſpective premiums—They will pleaſe to obſerve that they are not inſured until they have paid their premiums, and muſt contribute to a loſs that might happen to any that have paid.

WILLIAM F AST,
Principal Agent.

Richmond, December 6, 1796.

The principles of the above mentioned inſtitution are founded on philanthropy—They all join with an engagement to ſuccour ſuch of them as might be ſo unfortunate as to loſe their buildings by FIRE; where many pay towards a loſs, each perſon's ſhare becomes light, therefore the premiums once paid, will, in all human probability, be ſufficient to pay the loſſes and expences FOR EVER.

N. B. As the above advertiſement concerns the houſe-owners in general, no doubt the printers in this ſtate will inſert the ame in their reſpective papers.

Loudoun County, to wit.

BY virtue of a decree from the ſaid County Court, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale for crop tobacco and caſh, on the 25th day of January next, at Mount-Pleaſant,

Two horſes, one cow & calf, two bed ſteads, and one negro woman, the property of John Harle, ſen. ſold by ſaid decree, to ſatisfy Wm. Gunnell, jun. his debt and coſt ariſing therefrom.

R. WIGGENTON, D. S.

December 24, 3t

William Groverman

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in King ſtreet, next door above Mr. Thomas Patton,

An Aſſortment of

German Linens,

Conſiſting of Oznaburgs of different quality, brown roles and hempen, Ticklenburgs ½ flaxen, 5 4 white dowlaſs, 2 and 3 buſhel bags.——Alſo,—Ruſſia Sheeting, bed ticks, oil cloths, Mens' and Womens' fulled ſtockings and gloves, a quantity of window glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, hollow glaſs aſſorted, caſes with bottles of all ſizes, looking glaſſes, ſnuff boxes, and coffee mills. He expects daily ſome of the beſt Holland Gin.

Likewiſe, he offers for ſale,

His Plantation in Frederick County, within 11 miles of Winchester, containing 250 acres, 40 of it is in meadow the whole well watered. Alſo, one Houſe, and Lot in Winchester, ſituate in Market ſtreet, and 800 acres of Land in the county of Hampſhire.

November 26. 3w

Figs and Almonds,

In Caſks and Boxes, For ſale by

J. G. LADD.

December 8.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

Or hire for the enſuing year.

One Negro Man, and one Boy of 14 to 16 years of age, who has been brought up in the country.

Dec. 3. J. B. NICKOLLS.

Juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, and for ſale at this Office,

AN ELEGANT

DISSERTATION ON SLAVERY.

In which a number of new and very intereſting ideas are ſtated on that important ſubject.

By St. George Tucker, one of the Federal Judges of this State.

Price 2/3d.

ALSO,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A FEW OF

The Preſident's Addreſs,

Price 3-16ths of a Dollar.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.